

Abstract

An isolated fusion protein. In one embodiment of the present invention, the isolated fusion protein includes a membrane-translocating peptide sequence of about 8 to about 50 residues comprising at least eight consecutive residues of SEQ ID NO: 1 (Ala-
5 Ala-Val-Leu-Leu-Pro-Val-Leu-Leu-Ala-Ala-Pro), and an inhibitory I κ B protein. Alternatively, the membrane-translocating sequence can have at least 9, 10, 11 or 12 twelve consecutive residues of SEQ ID NO: 1. The isolated infusion protein can be used to treat or prevent an immune response associated with an immune disorder or a disease or disorder related to apoptosis, such as cancer, in a host.